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**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/762633

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/JP99/04341

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
11 August 1999

PRIORITY CLAIMED
11 August 1998

TITLE OF INVENTION

GENES FOR DETECTING BACTERIA AND DETECTION METHOD BY USING THE SAME

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Yasuo MOTOYAMA et al.

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☒ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ The US has been elected in a Demand by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☒ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☒ An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An Assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
 - ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information:
 - ☒ Courtesy copy of the first page of the International Publication (WO 00/09683).
 - ☒ Formal drawings, 1 sheet, Figures 1-2.
 - ☒ Courtesy Copy of the International Search Report.
 - ☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.

Form PTO-1390 (as slightly revised by Browdy and Neimark)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)	Art Unit:
Y. MOTOYAMA et al.)	
)	
IA No.: PCT/JP99/04341)	
)	Washington, D.C.
IA Filed: August 11, 1999)	
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U.S. App. No.:)	
(Not Yet Assigned))	
)	February 12, 2001
National Filing Date:)	
(Not Yet Received))	
)	
For: GENES FOR DETECTING...)	Docket No.: MOTOYAMA 1

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Honorable Commissioner for Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Contemporaneous with the filing of this case and
prior to calculation of the filing fee, kindly amend as
follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION

After the title please insert the following
paragraph:

--REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is the national stage under
35 U.S.C. §371 of international application PCT/JP99/04341,
filed August 11, 1999 which designated the United States, and
was not published in English. --

The above amendment to the specification is being made to insert reference to the PCT application of which the present case is a U.S. national stage.

Respectfully submitted,
BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C.
Attorneys for Applicant

By:

Sheridan Neimark
Registration No. 20,520

SN:edg
Telephone No.: (202) 628-5197
Facsimile No.: (202) 737-3528
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Genes for detecting bacteria and

a method for detecting bacteria by using the genes

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to genes for detecting *Pectinatus*

- 5 *frisingensis* or *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* of the genus *Pectinatus*, which is known as beer-spoilage bacteria, and a method for detecting the bacteria by using the genes.

Description of the Prior Art

- Bacteria of the genus *Pectinatus* have been known as beer-spoilage
10 bacteria. In the genus, two kinds of *Pectinatus frisingensis* and *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* have been known. For detecting the bacteria of the genus *Pectinatus*, the bacteria must be isolated after multiplication culture and separation culture. It takes at least seven days. Then, isolated bacteria are multiplied and tested by many qualitative tests such as morphological
15 observation, gram stainability, a catalase test, utilization of various carbon sources and the like to identify the bacteria.

- These tests are very troublesome, and it takes much time and it costs much. In addition to these common identification tests, there is a method that DNA is extracted from isolated bacteria, fixed on a membrane, and conducted a
20 hybridization test by using standard bacteria DNA as a probe to identify the class. However, it takes some days, and it is difficult to obtain necessary detective sensitivity and selectivity.

- Lately, a method for detection of bacteria of the genus *Pectinatus* is disclosed by using a monoclonal antibody that specifically reacts with *Pectinatus*
25 *cerevisiiphilus* (ASBC Journal: 51(4)158-163, 1993). However, the method is insufficient to the detective sensitivity. The method has a problem that *Pectinatus frisingensis* can not be detected.

The other detection method has been reported. It can detect *Pectinatus frisingensis* and *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* by a Ribotyping method that

polymorphism of a ribosomal RNA gene is detected (J. Am. Soc. Chem.: 56 (1) 19-23, 1998). However, since the method needs operation for isolating the bacteria, it has problems of detective sensitivity and speed.

Considering these problems, further quick detection methods have been studied. WO97/20071 discloses a method for detecting *Pectinatus* comprising extracting DNA of the test microorganism, and using a PCR method that a complementary oligonucleotide of the DNA functionates as a primer. However, the base sequences of 16S rRNA gene used in the technique are sometimes similar to those of microorganisms of the other genera, so that there are problems that the other microorganisms are detected in addition to particular microorganisms to be detected.

The gene in a spacer between a 16S rRNA gene and a 23S rRNA gene has a specific gene sequence. Though methods for detecting microorganisms using the gene sequence are disclosed in Japanese Jozo Ronbunshu 50, 22-31 (1995), APPL. ENVIRON. MICROBIOL. VOL.62, NO.5, 1683-1688(1996), FEMS MICROBIOL LETT. VOL. 84, NO.3, 307-312(1991), Japanese Patent Kokai Publication No. 6-98800 and the like, gene sequences of the spacers of the genus *Pectinatus* have not been found.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention aims to provide gene sequences of a spacer region that is constituted between a 16S rRNA gene and a 23S rRNA gene specific for the genus *Pectinatus* relating to beer-spoilage, and to provide a method for sensitively and quickly detecting the genus by using the sequences.

(1) The first invention is a gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* containing a part of the base sequence or the whole base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1.

(2) The second invention is a gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis*

containing a part of the base sequence or the whole base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2.

(3) The third invention is a gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* containing a part of the base sequence or the whole base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3.

(4) The fourth invention is a gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* containing a part of the base sequence or the whole base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4.

(5) The fifth invention is an oligonucleotide characterized in that the gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* has at least one of the following sequence group or the corresponding complementary sequence:

5'-CCATCCTCTTGAAAATCTC-3' ①

5'-TCTCRTCTCACAAAGTTTGGC-3' ②.

(6) The sixth invention is an oligonucleotide characterized in that the gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* has at least one of the following sequence group or the corresponding complementary sequence:

5'-CACTCTTACAAGTATCTAC-3' ③

5'-CCACAATATTTCCGACCAGC-3' ④

5'-AGTCTTCTCTACTGCCATGC-3' ⑤.

(7) The seventh invention is a method for detecting *Pectinatus frisingensis*, wherein the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in (1) or (2) uses as a primer for synthesis of nucleic acids, and the nucleic acid is treated by gene amplification to detect the bacteria.

(8) The eighth invention is a method for detecting *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*, wherein the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in (3) or (4)

uses as a primer for synthesis of nucleic acids, and the nucleic acid is treated by gene amplification to detect the bacteria.

(9) The ninth invention is a method for detecting *Pectinatus frisingensis*, wherein the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in (1) or (2), or the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in (5), and a nucleotide sequence coding 16S rRNA gene of *Pectinatus frisingensis* use as primers for synthesis of nucleic acids, and the nucleic acid is treated by gene amplification to detect the bacteria.

(10) The tenth invention is a method for detecting *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*, wherein the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in (3) or (4) or the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in (6), and a nucleotide sequence coding 16S rRNA gene of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* use as primers for synthesis of nucleic acids, and the nucleic acid is treated by gene amplification to detect the bacteria.

(11) The eleventh invention is a method as in (9), wherein the nucleotide sequence coding the 16S rRNA gene of *Pectinatus frisingensis* has the following sequence:

5'-CGTATCCAGAGATGGATATT-3' ⑥

(12) The twelfth invention is a method as in (10), wherein the nucleotide sequence coding the 16S rRNA gene of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* has the following sequence:

5'-CGTATGCAGAGATGCATATT-3' ⑦

Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1. It shows Electrophoretogram in Example 3.

Figure 2. It shows Electrophoretogram in Example 5.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Since the technique of gene amplification is well known, it is conducted

under the polymerase chain reaction method which has been developed by Saiki et al. (abbreviated as PCR method hereinafter; Science 230, 1350, 1985).

This method is conducted by amplification reaction of particular gene sequences. Since the method shows quick reaction, high sensitivity and
 5 specificity and convenience, applications has been tried to quickly judge viruses in medical fields or quickly detect noxious bacteria in food fields. By the PCR method, even if only a few nucleotide sequences are present in test samples, the target nucleotide sequence between two primers is amplified several hundred times, and the copies are produced in large quantities to be detectable. For
 10 conducting the PCR method, the nucleic acid ingredient should be liberated from the bacteria in the test samples. However, in the PCR method, when several or more molecules exist in the target sequence, the amplification reaction proceeds. Accordingly, samples of the PCR method can be provided by a simple pretreatment of the bacteria with a lytic enzyme or a surfactant. For this
 15 reason, the method for detecting bacteria has merits higher than conventional methods.

The present invention provides gene sequences of a spacer region between a gene coding 16SrRNA and a gene coding 23SrRNA in each *Pectinatus frisingensis* or *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*. By using a nucleotide sequence
 20 coding a 16SrRNA gene or oligonucleotide which is selected from the sequence as a primer for nucleic acid synthesis in the PCR method, and by gene amplification treatment, the present inventors have developed a quick and high sensitive method for judging the existence of *Pectinatus frisingensis* or *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* in samples.

25 The test samples may be beer or semi-products of beer, or a sample extracted from sewage and the like. The oligonucleotide for a primer may be a chemical synthetic or natural product.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

As shown hereinafter, in the method of the present invention,

Pectinatus frisingensis or *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* is detected by the PCR method. The base sequences used in the PCR method are, not by way of limitation, for example, above-mentioned (5), (6), (11) and (12). The primer length used in the PCR method is, not by way of limitation, 19-20 base length in above-mentioned (5), (6), (11) and (12), preferably, 10-50 base length.

When *Pectinatus frisingensis* is detected by the PCR method, the existence of the bacteria is judged by that the DNA fragments amplified in case of the combination of ① and ⑥ as the primer are about 700 base pairs and about 900 base pairs, and the DNA fragments amplified in case of the combination of ② and ⑥ as the primer are about 700 base pairs and about 900 base pairs. When these bands are detected by electrophoresis, it is judged that *Pectinatus frisingensis* is present. Since the combination of the primers, in any cases, is specific for *Pectinatus frisingensis* bacteria, the genus can be detected. By parallel using two of the combination, further precise determination becomes possible. By changing the base sequences of the primers used in the PCR method, the length of the nucleotide sequences amplified can be changed.

On the other hand, when *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* is detected by the PCR method, the existence of the bacteria is judged by that the DNA fragments amplified in case of the combination of ③ and ⑦ are about 600 base pairs, the DNA fragments amplified in case of the combination of ④ and ⑦ are about 650 base pairs, and the DNA fragments amplified in case of the combination of ⑤ and ⑦ are about 700 base pairs. When these bands are detected by electrophoresis, it is judged that *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* is present. Since the combination of the primers, in any cases, is specific for *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* bacteria, the genus can be detected. By parallel using two or more of the combination, further precise determination becomes possible. By changing the base sequences of the primers used in the PCR method, the length of the nucleotide sequences amplified can be changed.

The temperature conditions of one cycle in the PCR method are 90-98°C

in a thermal denaturation reaction in which double-stranded DNA is changed to single-stranded DNA, 37-65°C in an annealing reaction in which DNA is hybridized into primer template DNA, and 50-75°C in a chain elongation reaction in which DNA polymerase is reacted. The target sequences can be amplified by several ten cycles. After PCR reaction, the reactant is separated by electrophoresis, and the nucleic acid is stained with ethidium bromide or the like. When the base length of the amplified nucleotide sequence is equal to the base length of the above target sequence, it can be judged that the bacteria to be detected are in the test sample. To detect the amplified nucleotide sequence, chromatography is usable.

The sequences of the present invention are described in the following:

SEQ ID NO: 1 The sequence length is 624, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is double, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus frisingensis* DSM6306.

SEQ ID NO: 2 The sequence length is 442, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is double, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus frisingensis* DSM6306.

SEQ ID NO: 3 The sequence length is 724, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is double, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* DSM20467.

SEQ ID NO: 4 The sequence length is 399, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is double, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* DSM20467.

SEQ ID NO: 5 The sequence length is 19, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is single, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus frisingensis* DSM6306.

SEQ ID NO: 6 The sequence length is 20, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is single, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus frisingensis* DSM6306.

SEQ ID NO: 7 The sequence length is 19, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is single, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* DSM20467.

5 SEQ ID NO: 8 The sequence length is 20, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is single, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* DSM20467.

SEQ ID NO: 9 The sequence length is 20, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is single, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* DSM20467.

10 SEQ ID NO: 10 The sequence length is 20, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is single, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA, and the original source is *Pectinatus frisingensis* DSM6306.

SEQ ID NO: 11 The sequence length is 20, the sequence type is nucleic acid, the strandness is single, the topology is linear, the molecule type is genomic DNA,
15 and the original source is *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* DSM20467.

The present invention is described by working examples in the following. The present invention is not limited by these examples.

Example 1

Preparation of test samples

20 *Pectinatus frisingensis* DSM6306 and *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* DSM20467 were used as bacterial strains belonging to *Pectinatus*. To confirm the specificity of *Pectinatus frisingensis* and *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* primers shown in SEQ ID NO:5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the present invention, the other bacteria shown in Table 1 were used. These bacteria were cultivated on
25 suitable culture mediums, and the strains were collected by centrifugation. The DNA from the strains were extracted in accordance with the description of SHIN-SEIKAGAKU-JIKKEN-KOZA 2, Nucleic acid I, Separation and Purification, p.p. 20-21 (edited by Japan Biochemical Learned Society, Tokyo-Kagaku-Dojin), and a DNA solution was obtained.

[Table 1]

Bacteria No.	Bacteria type	Strain name	Remarks
1	<i>Pectinatus frisingensis</i>	DSM6306	type strain
2	<i>Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus</i>	DSM20467	type strain
3	<i>Selenomonas lacticifex</i>	DSM20757	type strain
4	<i>Zymophilus raffinovorans</i>	DSM20765	type strain
5	<i>Zymophilus paucivorans</i>	DSM20756	type strain
6	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	IFO3301	K-12
7	<i>Megasphaera cerevisiae</i>	DSM20462	type strain
8	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>	IFO13951	type strain
9	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	JCM1149	type strain
10	<i>Lactobacillus brevis</i>	JCM1059	type strain
11	<i>Lactococcus lactis</i>	JCM5805	type strain
12	<i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i>	JCM6124	type strain
13	<i>Pediococcus damnosus</i>	JCM5886	type strain

Example 2

Cloning of spacer regions between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis*, and determination of the base sequences

- 5 (1) Selection and synthesis of oligonucleotide primers for amplification of 16S/23S rRNA spacer region by the PCR method

Since the base sequences of the 16S ribosomal RNA gene of *Pectinatus frisingensis* were apparent (International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology, Vol. 40, p.p. 19-27 (1990)), the primers were selected on the basis of the 557-576th
10 base sequences.

Since the base sequences of the 23S ribosomal RNA gene of *Pectinatus frisingensis* were apparent (Systematic Applied Microbiology, Vol. 15, p.p. 487-501 (1990), EMBL Accession Number X48423), the primers were selected on the basis of the 1-20th base sequences to obtain corresponding comprehensive
15 sequences. The synthesis was entrusted to Sawady Technology Co., Ltd.

- (2) Amplification of 16S/23S rRNA spacer regions by the PCR method

The *Pectinatus frisingensis* DNA solution 0.1 μ g, which was prepared in Example 1, was placed in a 0.2 ml tube (manufactured by Perkin-Elmer), 5 μ l of 10X buffer in a rTaq DNA Polymerase Kit (Toyobo Co., Ltd.), 3 μ l of 25mM
20 $MgCl_2$, 5 μ l of a 2mM dNTP mixture solution (dATP, dGTP, dCTP and dTTP), 0.5 μ l of 5 units / μ l of rTaq polymerase, and each 0.5 μ l of 100 mM primers prepared in Example 2-(1) were added to the solution, and then sterilized distilled water was added to obtain final volume of 50 μ l. The tube was set on a thermal cyclor of an automatic gene amplification device (Perkin Elmer) and
25 the amplification method was conducted. The reaction was repeated by 30 cycles, and one cycle had the following conditions:

Denaturation at 94°C for 2.5 minutes; Denaturation at 94°C for 30 seconds; Annealing of primers at 55°C for 30 seconds; and synthetic reaction at 72°C for 30seconds. After the reaction, using 5 μ l of the solution,

electrophoresis was conducted by agarose gel. DNA was dyed with ethidium bromide, and amplified DNA was observed. The result shows that about 1600 bp (abbreviated as "long" hereinafter) DNA and about 1400 bp (abbreviated as "short" hereinafter) DNA were amplified.

(3) Cloning and sequencing of the spacer region "long"

Using a high pure PCR product purification kit (Baringer Mannheim), unreactive dNTPs was removed from the solution after the PCR reaction. To the resulting amplified DNA 100 ng, 2 μ l of plasmid pCR 2.1 contained in a TA cloning kit (INVITROGEN), 1 μ l of ligase and 1 μ l of buffer were added, and then sterilized water was added to obtain the total volume of 10 μ l. After the solution was reacted at 14°C for 4 hours, 2 μ l of the solution and 2 μ l of 0.5 M β -mercaptoethanol were added to *Escherichia coli* INV α 'F competent cells, and placed in ice for 30 minutes. Then, the solution was heated at 42°C for 30 seconds, and plasmid transformation to the bacteria was conducted. To the transformed bacteria, 250 μ l of a SOC culture (2.0% Tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 10.0 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 10.0 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O, and 20.0 mM glucose) was added, and the mixture was shaken at 37°C for 60 minutes, then transferred to a LB plate culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml of ampicillin and 40 μ g / ml X-Gal, and cultured at 37°C overnight. The expressed white colony was transferred to 3 ml of a LB liquid culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml of ampicillin, and cultured at 37°C overnight.

After the cultivation, plasmids were extracted from the bacteria with a plasmid mini kit (QIAGEN). A part of the resulting plasmids was taken out and reacted with a restriction enzyme *Eco*RI (manufactured by Takara Shuzo) at 37°C for 60 minutes, and separated by agarose electrophoresis. The DNA was dyed with ethidium bromide, and insertion of "long" was confirmed. 500 ng of the residual plasmid was reacted with restriction enzyme *Sma*I (manufactured by TOYOBO Co., Ltd.) at 30°C for 60 minutes. To the reactant, 2 μ l of 3 M sodium acetate and 500 μ l of 100% ethanol were added, and the mixture was

placed in ice for 15 minutes and centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was removed. To the precipitate, 500 μ l of 70% ethanol was added, the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was removed, and dried for 10 minutes under reduced pressure.

5 Sterilized water was added to dissolve the precipitate, and the mixture was reacted with restriction enzyme *Xba*I (Baringer Mannheim) at 37°C for 60 minutes. To the reactant, equivalent phenol / chloroform (equivalent mixture liquid) was added and gently mixed, the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the water layer (upper layer) was recovered.

10 To the recovery liquid, equivalent water-saturated ether was added and gently mixed, and the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes to remove the ether layer (upper layer). To the remaining water layer, 2 μ l of 3M sodium acetate and 500 μ l of 100% ethanol were added, and the mixture was placed in ice for 15 minutes and centrifuged at 15000rpm for 15 minutes to
15 remove the supernatant. To the precipitate, 500 μ l of 70% ethanol was added, and the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes to remove the supernatant, and the residue was dried under reduced pressure for 10 minutes, and 20 μ l of sterilized distillation water was added. To 5 μ l of the solution, 1 μ l of 10X buffer contained in a blunting kit (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) and 3 μ l of
20 sterilized distillation water were added, and the mixture was maintained at 70 °C for 5 minutes, 1 μ l of T4 DNA polymerase was added, and the mixture was maintained at 37°C for 5 minutes to obtain blunt ends. After T4 DNA polymerase was inactivated by stirring, 40 μ l of ligation solution A and 10 μ l of ligation solution B were added, and the mixture was maintained at 16°C for
25 30 minutes to conduct internal ligation.

The reactant 2 μ l and 2 μ l of 0.5M β -mercaptoethanol were added to a *Escherichia coli* INV α 'F competent cell, and the mixture was placed in ice for 30 minutes and heated at 42°C for 30 seconds, and the plasmid was transformed to the *Escherichia coli*. To the transformed *Escherichia coli*, a SOC culture

medium (2.0% Tryptone, 0.5% Yeast extract, 10.0 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 10.0 mM $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 20.0 mM glucose) 250 μl was added, and the mixture was shaken at 37°C for 60 minutes and spread on a LB plate culture medium containing 50 μg / ml ampicillin to culture at 37°C overnight. Appeared white colonies were inoculated into 3 ml of a LB liquid culture medium containing 50 μg / ml of ampicillin and cultured at 37°C overnight. After the culture, the plasmid was extracted from the *Escherichia coli* with a plasmid mini kit (QIAGEN Company).

Using such obtained plasmid as a template, a sequence reaction was conducted. As the sequencing primers, an IRD41 Infrared Dye Labeled M13 Forward primer and an IRD41 Infrared Dye Labeled M13 Reverse primer (manufactured by Nisshinbo, sold by Aroka Co., Ltd.) were used. As the reaction liquid, SequiTherm (trademark) Long-Read (trademark) Cycle Sequencing Kit-LC (manufactured by EPICENTRE TECHNOLOGIES) was used. 4000L Long ReadIR (trademark) DNA Sequencing System (manufactured by LI-COR) was used for the determination of the base sequences.

The gene sequence of spacer region "long" between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* DSM6306 bacteria is shown in SEQ ID NO: 1.

(4) Cloning and sequencing of spacer region "short"

Using a high pure PCR product purification kit (Baringer Mannheim), unreactive dNTPs was removed from the solution after the PCR reaction in Example 2-(2). To the resulting amplified DNA 100 ng, 2 μl of plasmid pCR 2.1 contained in a TA cloning kit (INVITROGEN), 1 μl of ligase and 1 μl of buffer were added, and then sterilized water was added to obtain the total volume of 10 μl . After the solution was reacted at 14°C for 4 hours, 2 μl of the solution and 2 μl of 0.5 M β -mercaptoethanol were added to *Escherichia coli* INV α 'F competent cells, and placed in ice for 30 minutes. Then, the

solution was heated at 42°C for 30 seconds, and plasmid transformation to the bacteria was conducted. To the transformed bacteria, 250 μ l of a SOC culture (2.0% Tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 10.0 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 10.0 mM $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and 20.0 mM glucose) was added, and the mixture was shaken at 37°C for 60 minutes, then transferred to a LB plate culture medium containing 50 μg / ml of ampicillin and 40 μg / ml X-Gal, and cultured at 37°C overnight. The appeared white colony was transferred to 3 ml of a LB liquid culture medium containing 50 μg / ml of ampicillin, and cultured at 37°C overnight. After the cultivation, plasmid was extracted from the bacteria with a plasmid mini kit (QIAGEN).

A part of the resulting plasmid was taken out and reacted with a restriction enzyme *Eco*RI (manufactured by Takara Shuzo) at 37°C for 60 minutes, and separated by agarose electrophoresis. The DNA was dyed with ethidium bromide, and insertion of "short" was confirmed. 500 ng of the residual plasmid was reacted with restriction enzyme *Sma*I (manufactured by TOYOBO Co., Ltd.) at 30°C for 60 minutes. To the reactant, 2 μ l of 3 M sodium acetate and 500 μ l of 100% ethanol were added, and the mixture was placed in ice for 15 minutes and centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was removed. To the precipitate, 500 μ l of 70% ethanol was added, the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was removed, and dried for 10 minutes under reduced pressure. Sterilized water was added to dissolve the precipitate, and the mixture was reacted with restriction enzyme *Xba*I (Baringer Mannheim) at 37°C for 60 minutes. To the reactant, equivalent phenol / chloroform (equivalent mixture liquid) was added and gently mixed, the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the water layer (upper layer) was recovered. To the recovery liquid, equivalent water-saturated ether was added and gently mixed, and the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes to remove the ether layer (upper layer).

To the remaining water layer, 2 μ l of 3M sodium acetate and 500 μ l of 100% ethanol were added, and the mixture was placed in ice for 15 minutes and centrifuged at 15000rpm for 15 minutes to remove the supernatant. To the precipitate, 500 μ l of 70% ethanol was added, and the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes to remove the supernatant, and the residue was dried under reduced pressure for 10 minutes, and 20 μ l of sterilized distilled water was added. To 5 μ l of the solution, 1 μ l of 10X buffer contained in a blunting kit (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) and 3 μ l of sterilized distilled water were added, and the mixture was maintained at 70°C for 5 minutes, 1 μ l of T4 DNA polymerase was added, and the mixture was maintained at 37°C for 5 minutes to obtain blunt ends. After T4 DNA polymerase was inactivated by stirring, 40 μ l of ligation solution A and 10 μ l of ligation solution B were added, and the mixture was maintained at 16°C for 30 minutes to conduct internal ligation. 2 μ l of the reactant and 2 μ l of 0.5M β -mercaptoethanol were added to a *Escherichia coli* INV α' F competent cell, and the mixture was placed in ice for 30 minutes and heated at 42°C for 30 seconds, and the plasmid was transformed to the *Escherichia coli*.

To the transformed *Escherichia coli*, 250 μ l of SOC culture medium (2.0% Tryptone, 0.5% Yeast extract, 10.0 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 10.0 mM $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, 20.0 mM glucose) was added, and the mixture was shaken at 37°C for 60 minutes and spread on a LB plate culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml ampicillin to culture at 37°C overnight. Appeared white colonies were inoculated into 3 ml of a LB liquid culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml of ampicillin and cultured at 37°C overnight. After the culture, the Plasmid was extracted from the *Escherichia coli* with a plasmid mini kit (QIAGEN Company).

Using such obtained plasmid as a template, a sequence reaction was conducted. As the sequencing primers, an IRD41 Infrared Dye Labeled M13 Forward primer and an IRD41 Infrared Dye Labeled M13 Reverse primer (manufactured by Nisshinbo, sold by Arok co., Ltd.) were used. As the reaction

liquid, SequiTherma (trademark) Long-Read (trademark) Cycle Sequencing Kit-LC (manufactured by EPICENTRE TECHNOLOGIES) was used. 4000L Long ReadIR (trademark) DNA Sequencing System (manufactured by LI-COR) was used for the determination of the base sequences.

- 5 The gene sequence of spacer region "short" between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* is shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

Example 3

Detection of *Pectinatus frisingensis* by the PCR method

- 10 (1) Selection and synthesis of a primer for *Pectinatus frisingensis*

The sequences specific for *Pectinatus frisingensis* by using DNASIS (tradename of Hitachi Soft Engineering Ltd., Co.) on the basis of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 2 were analyzed. The result selected a sequence of 377th to 395th on the gene sequence of the spacer region between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the
15 gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* of SEQ ID NO: 1, and a sequence of 195th to 213th on the gene sequence of the spacer region between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* of SEQ ID NO: 2. (SEQ ID NO: 5.)

- 20 In addition, the similar analysis selected a sequence of 361st to 380th on the gene sequence of the spacer region between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* of SEQ ID NO: 1, and a sequence of 179th to 198th on the gene sequence of the spacer region between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* of SEQ ID NO: 2. (SEQ ID NO: 6.)

- 25 Further, specific primer showing in SEQ ID NO: 10 was selected by a gene sequence coding 16S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis*. The oligonucleotides were chemically synthesized by the same method as in Example 2-(1).

- (2) Detection and identification of *Pectinatus frisingensis* by the primers

having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 6 and SEQ ID NO: 10.

The DNA solutions of bacteria prepared in Example 1 were treated with the primers synthesized in Example 3 (SEQ ID NO:6 and SEQ ID NO:10) by PCR. The temperature conditions of the PCR were as follows:

- 5 Thermal denaturation; 94°C, 30 seconds
- Annealing; 55°C, 30 seconds
- Chain elongation reaction; 72°C, 30 seconds

One cycle of the conditions was repeated 35 times. After the PCR, the reactant was electrophoresed with agarose gel at constant 100 V for 30 minutes.

- 10 A PHY marker was also electrophoresed at the same time as a molecular weight marker. After the electrophoresis, the agarose gel was stained in about 0.5 μ g/ml of an ethidium bromide solution for 20 minutes, and ultraviolet was applied to observe the gel and take a photograph of the gel. By the observation or the photography of the gel, the base length of the amplified products was determined
- 15 from the relative migration distance of the molecular marker.

As shown in Fig. 1, bands of about 700 bps and about 900 bps were detected only in case of *Pectinatus frisingensis*.

- From the results, when the oligonucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 6 and SEQ ID NO: 10 were used as PCR primers, the bands having objective length were
- 20 detected only in case of *Pectinatus frisingensis*. Accordingly, it was shown that each oligonucleotide of the present invention correctly recognized the gene sequences of the spacer region between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis*, and the base sequence targeted on the gene coding 16S rRNA. Moreover, the bands having the aimed length were
- 25 not observed in the same genus *Pectinatus cerevisiophilus*, and relative strictly anaerobic bacteria and Gram-positive bacteria. Accordingly, *Pectinatus frisingensis* can be specifically detected, and at the same time also determined by the present invention.

Example 4

Cloning and determination of the base sequence of the spacer regions between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*

(1) Selection and synthesis of oligonucleotide primers for amplifying

5 16S/23S rRNA spacer regions by PCR

As the base sequence of 16S ribosome RNA gene of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* is disclosed in International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology, Vol. 40, pages 19-27 (1990), the primers were selected on the basis of the base sequence of 557th -576th.

10 The base sequence of 23 ribosome RNA gene of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* had not been disclosed, but the base sequence of 23 ribosome RNA gene of *Pectinatus frisingensis* had been disclosed in Systematic Applied Microbiology, Vol. 15, pages 487-501 (1990), EMBL Accession Number X48423. The primer was selected to obtain the complementary sequence corresponding to
15 the base sequence of 1st-20th of 23 ribosome RNA gene of *Pectinatus frisingensis*. Sawaday Technology was entrusted with the synthesis.

(2) Amplification of 16S/23S rRNA by PCR

The DNA solution 0.1 μ g of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* prepared in Example 1 was charged in a 0.2 ml tube (Perkin-Elmer Co.), 5 μ l of 10x buffer
20 in rTaq DNA Polymerase Kit (TOYOBO Co., Ltd.), 3 μ l of 25mM MgCl₂, 5 μ l of 2mM dNTP mixture solution (dATP, dGTP, dCTP and dTTP), 0.5 μ l of 5 unit/ μ l rTaq-polymerase, each 0.5 μ l of the 100mM primers prepared in Example 2-(1) were added, and sterilized water was added to obtain final volume of 50 μ l. The tube was set in a thermal cycler of an automatic gene amplification device
25 (Perkin-Elmer Co.) and amplification reaction was conducted. 30 cycles were carried under the reaction conditions of one cycle of denaturation at 94°C for 2.5 minutes, denaturation at 94°C for 30 seconds, primer annealing at 55°C for 30 seconds and synthetic reaction at 72°C for 30 seconds. After the reaction, 5 μ l of the reactant was used in agarose gel electrophoresis, the DNA was stained

with ethidium bromide, and the amplified DNA was observed. As a result, DNA of about 1700 bp (abbreviated as "long") and DNA of about 1400 bp (abbreviated as "short") were amplified.

(3) Cloning and sequencing of the spacer region "long"

Using a high pure PCR product purification kit (Baringer Mannheim), unreactive dNTPs was removed from the solution after the PCR reaction. To 5 ng of the resulting amplified DNA, 2 μ l of plasmid pCR 2.1 contained in a TA cloning kit (INVITROGEN), 1 μ l of ligase and 1 μ l of buffer were added, and then sterilized water was added to obtain the total volume of 10 μ l. After the 10 solution was reacted at 14°C for 4 hours, 2 μ l of the solution and 2 μ l of 0.5 M β -mercaptoethanol were added to *Escherichia coli* INV α 'F competent cells, and placed in ice for 30 minutes. Then, the solution was heated at 42°C for 30 seconds, and plasmid transformation to the bacteria was conducted. To the 15 transformed bacteria, 250 μ l of a SOC culture (2.0% Tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 10.0 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 10.0 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O, and 20.0 mM glucose) was added, and the mixture was shaken at 37°C for 60 minutes, then transferred to a LB plate culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml of ampicillin and 40 μ g / ml X-Gal, and cultured at 37°C overnight. The expressed white 20 colony was transferred to 3 ml of a LB liquid culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml of ampicillin, and cultured at 37°C overnight.

After the cultivation, plasmids were extracted from the bacteria with a plasmid mini kit (QIAGEN). A part of the resulting plasmids was taken out and reacted with a restriction enzyme *Eco*RI (manufactured by Takara Shuzo) at 37 °C for 60 minutes, and separated by agarose electrophoresis. The DNA was 25 dyed with ethidium bromide, and insertion of "long" was confirmed. 500 ng of the residual plasmid was reacted with restriction enzyme *Sma*I (manufactured by TOYOBO Co., Ltd.) at 30°C for 60 minutes. To the reactant, 2 μ l of 3 M sodium acetate and 500 μ l of 100% ethanol were added, and the mixture was placed in ice for 15 minutes and centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and

the supernatant was removed. To the precipitate, 500 μ l of 70% ethanol was added, the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was removed, and the residual was dried for 10 minutes under reduced pressure. Sterilized water was added to dissolve the precipitate, and the mixture was reacted with restriction enzyme *Xba*I (Baringer Mannheim) at 37 °C for 60 minutes. To the reactant, equivalent phenol / chloroform (equivalent mixture liquid) was added and gently mixed, the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the water layer (upper layer) was recovered. To the recovery liquid, equivalent water-saturated ether was added and gently mixed, and the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes to remove the ether layer (upper layer). To the remaining water layer, 2 μ l of 3M sodium acetate and 500 μ l of 100% ethanol were added, and the mixture was placed in ice for 15 minutes and centrifuged at 15000rpm for 15 minutes to remove the supernatant.

To the precipitate, 500 μ l of 70% ethanol was added, and the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes to remove the supernatant, and the residue was dried under reduced pressure for 10 minutes, and 20 μ l of sterilized distillation water was added. To 5 μ l of the solution, 1 μ l of 10X buffer contained in a blunting kit (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) and 3 μ l of sterilized distillation water were added, and the mixture was maintained at 70°C for 5 minutes, 1 μ l of T4 DNA polymerase was added, and the mixture was maintained at 37°C for 5 minutes to obtain blunt ends. After T4 DNA polymerase was inactivated by stirring, 40 μ l of ligation solution A and 10 μ l of ligation solution B were added, and the mixture was maintained at 16°C for 30 minutes to conduct internal ligation. 2 μ l of the reactant and 2 μ l of 0.5M β -mercaptoethanol were added to *Escherichia coli* INV α 'F competent cells, and the mixture was placed in ice for 30 minutes and heated at 42°C for 30 seconds, and the plasmid was transformed to the *Escherichia coli*.

To the transformed *Escherichia coli*, 250 μ l of a SOC culture medium

(2.0% Tryptone, 0.5% Yeast extract, 10.0 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 10.0 mM $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 20.0 mM glucose) was added, and the mixture was shaken at 37°C for 60 minutes and spread on a LB plate culture medium containing 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of ampicillin to culture at 37°C overnight. Appeared white colonies were inoculated into 3 ml of a LB liquid culture medium containing 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of ampicillin and cultured at 37°C overnight. After the culture, the plasmid was extracted from the *Escherichia coli* with a plasmid mini kit (QIAGEN Company).

Using such obtained plasmid as a template, a sequence reaction was conducted. As the sequencing primers, an IDRD41 Infrared Dye Labeled M13 Forward primer and an IRD41 Infrared Dye Labeled M13 Reverse primer (manufactured by Nisshinbo, sold by Aroka Co., Ltd.) were used. As the reaction liquid, SequiTherm (trademark) Long-Read (trademark) Cycle Sequencing Kit-LC (manufactured by EPICENTRE TECHNOLOGIES) was used. 4000L Long ReadIR (trademark) DNA Sequencing System (manufactured by LI-COR) was used for the determination of the base sequences.

The gene sequence of spacer region "long" between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* is shown in SEQ ID NO: 3.

(4) Cloning and sequencing of spacer region "short"

Using a high pure PCR product purification kit (Baringer Mannheim), unreactive dNTPs was removed from the solution after the PCR reaction in Example 4-(2). To 100 ng of the resulting amplified DNA, 2 μl of plasmid pCR 2.1 contained in a TA cloning kit (INVITROGEN), 1 μl of ligase and 1 μl of buffer were added, and then sterilized water was added to obtain the total volume of 10 μl . After the solution was reacted at 14°C for 4 hours, 2 μl of the solution and 2 μl of 0.5 M β -mercaptoethanol were added to *Escherichia coli* INV α T competent cells, and placed in ice for 30 minutes. Then, the solution was heated at 42°C for 30 seconds, and plasmid transformation to the

bacteria was conducted. To the transformed bacteria, 250 μ l of a SOC culture (2.0% Tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 10.0 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 10.0 mM $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, and 20.0 mM glucose) was added, and the mixture was shaken at 37°C for 60 minutes, then transferred to a LB plate culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml of ampicillin and 40 μ g / ml X-Gal, and cultured at 37°C overnight. The appeared white colony was transferred to 3 ml of a LB liquid culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml of ampicillin, and cultured at 37°C overnight. After the cultivation, plasmid was extracted from the bacteria with a plasmid mini kit (QIAGEN).

A part of the resulting plasmid was taken out and reacted with a restriction enzyme *Eco*RI (manufactured by Takara Shuzo) at 37°C for 60 minutes, and the reactant was separated by agarose electrophoresis. The DNA was dyed with ethidium bromide, and insertion of "short" was confirmed. 500 ng of the residual plasmid was reacted with restriction enzyme *Sma*I (manufactured by TOYOBO Co., Ltd.) at 30°C for 60 minutes. To the reactant, 2 μ l of 3 M sodium acetate and 500 μ l of 100% ethanol were added, and the mixture was placed in ice for 15 minutes and centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was removed. To the precipitate, 500 μ l of 70% ethanol was added, the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the supernatant was removed, and the residue was dried for 10 minutes under reduced pressure. Sterilized water was added to dissolve the precipitate, and the mixture was reacted with restriction enzyme *Bam*HI (Takara Shuzo Co.) at 37°C for 60 minutes. To the reactant, equivalent phenol / chloroform (equivalent mixture liquid) was added and gently mixed, the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes, and the water layer (upper layer) was recovered. To the recovery liquid, equivalent water-saturated ether was added and gently mixed, and the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes to remove the ether layer (upper layer). To the remaining water layer, 2 μ l of 3M sodium acetate and 500 μ l of 100% ethanol were added, and the mixture

was placed in ice for 15 minutes and centrifuged at 15000rpm for 15 minutes to remove the supernatant.

To the precipitate, 500 μ l of 70% ethanol was added, and the mixture was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 15 minutes to remove the supernatant, and the residue was dried under reduced pressure for 10 minutes, and 20 μ l of sterilized distilled water was added. To 5 μ l of the solution, 1 μ l of 10X buffer contained in a blunting kit (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) and 3 μ l of sterilized distilled water were added, and the mixture was maintained at 70°C for 5 minutes, 1 μ l of T4 DNA polymerase was added, and the mixture was maintained at 37°C for 5 minutes to obtain blunt ends. After T4 DNA polymerase was inactivated by stirring, 40 μ l of ligation solution A and 10 μ l of ligation solution B were added, and the mixture was maintained at 16°C for 30 minutes to conduct internal ligation. 2 μ l of the reactant and 2 μ l of 0.5M β -mercaptoethanol were added to a *Escherichia coli* INV α 'F competent cell, and the mixture was placed in ice for 30 minutes and heated at 42°C for 30 seconds, and the plasmid was transformed to the *Escherichia coli*. To the transformed *Escherichia coli*, 250 μ l of a SOC culture medium (2.0% Tryptone, 0.5% Yeast extract, 10.0 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM KCl, 10.0 mM MgCl₂·6H₂O, 20.0 mM glucose) was added, and the mixture was shaken at 37°C for 60 minutes and spread on a LB plate culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml ampicillin to culture at 37°C overnight. Appeared white colonies were inoculated into 3 ml of a LB liquid culture medium containing 50 μ g / ml of ampicillin and cultured at 37°C overnight. After the culture, the plasmid was extracted from the *Escherichia coli* with a plasmid kit (QIAGEN Company).

Using such obtained plasmid as a template, a sequence reaction was conducted. As the sequencing primers, an IRD41 Infrared Dye Labeled M13 Forward primer and an IRD41 Infrared Dye Labeled M13 Reverse primer (manufactured by Nisshinbo, sold by Aroka Co., Ltd.) were used. As the reaction liquid, SequiTherm (trademark) Long-Read (trademark) Cycle

Sequencing Kit-LC (manufactured by EPICENTRE TECHNOLOGIES) was used. 4000L Long ReadIR (trademark) DNA Sequencing System (manufactured by LI-COR) was used for the determination of the base sequences.

- 5 The gene sequence of spacer region "short" between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* is shown in SEQ ID NO: 4.

Example 5

Detection of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* by the PCR method

- 10 (1) Selection and synthesis of a primer for *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*

The sequences specific for *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* using DNASIS (tradename of Hitachi Soft Engineering Ltd., Co.) on the basis of SEQ ID NO: 3 were analyzed. The result selected a sequence of 135th to 153rd on the gene sequence of the spacer region between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* of SEQ ID NO: 3. (SEQ ID NO: 7.)

In addition, the similar analysis selected a sequence of 172nd to 191st on the gene sequence of the spacer region between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* of SEQ ID NO: 3. (SEQ ID NO: 8.)

- 20 The similar analysis also selected a sequence of 203rd to 222nd on the gene sequence of the spacer region between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* of SEQ ID NO: 3. (SEQ ID NO: 9.)

Further, specific primer showing in SEQ ID NO: 11 was selected by a gene sequence coding 16S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*. The oligonucleotides were chemically synthesized by the same method as in Example 2-(1).

(2) Detection and identification of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* by the primers having the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 11.

The DNA solutions of bacteria prepared in Example 1 were treated with the primers synthesized in Example 5-(1) (SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 11) by PCR. The temperature conditions of the PCR were as follows:

Thermal denaturation; 94°C, 30 seconds

5 Annealing; 55°C, 30 seconds

Chain elongation reaction; 72°C, 30 seconds

One cycle of the conditions was repeated 35 times. After the PCR, the reactant was electrophoresed with agarose gel at constant 100 V for 30 minutes. A pHY marker was also electrophoresed at the same time as a molecular weight
10 marker. After the electrophoresis, the gel was stained with 5 µg/ml of an ethidium bromide solution for 20 minutes, and ultraviolet was applied to observe the gel and take a photograph of the gel. By the observation or the photography of the gel, the base length of the amplified products was determined from the relative migration distance with a molecular weight marker.

15 As shown in Fig. 2, a band of about 600 bps was detected only in case of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*.

From the results, when the oligonucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 11 were used as PCR primers, the band having objective length was detected only in case of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*. Accordingly, it was shown
20 that each oligonucleotide of the present invention correctly recognized the gene sequences of the spacer region between the gene coding 16S rRNA and the gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*, and the base sequence targeted on the gene coding 16S rRNA. Moreover, the bands having the aimed length were not observed in the same genus *Pectinatus frisingensis*, and relative
25 strictly anaerobic bacteria and Gram-positive bacteria. Accordingly, *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* can be specifically detected, and at the same time also determined by the present invention.

By the present invention, the genes of the spacer region constituted between the 16S rRNA genes and the 23S rRNA genes of *Pectinatus frisingensis*

and *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* have been proved, and a method for quickly and reliably detecting *Pectinatus frisingensis* and *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* can be provided by using a part or all of the gene sequences.

Sequence Listing

<110> Asahi Breweries, Ltd.

<120> Genes for detecting bacteria and a detection method using them

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5 <160> 11

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20

Claims

1. A gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* containing a part of the base sequence or the whole base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 5 2. A gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* containing a part of the base sequence or the whole base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 2.
3. A gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiophilus* containing a part of
10 the base sequence or the whole base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 3.
4. A gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiophilus* containing a part of the base sequence or the whole base sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 4.
5. An oligonucleotide characterized in that the gene sequence of a
15 spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus frisingensis* has at least one of the following sequence group or the corresponding complementary sequence:
5'-CCATCCTCTTGAAAATCTC-3' ①
5'-TCTCRTCTCACAGTTTGGC-3' ②.
- 20 6. An oligonucleotide that the gene sequence of a spacer region between a gene coding 16S rRNA and a gene coding 23S rRNA of *Pectinatus cerevisiophilus* has at least one of the following sequence group or the corresponding complementary sequence:
5'-CACTCTTACAAGTATCTAC-3' ③
25 5'-CCACAATATTTCCGACCAGC-3' ④
5'-AGTCTTCTCTACTGCCATGC-3' ⑤.
7. A method for detecting *Pectinatus frisingensis*, comprising employing the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in claim 1 or 2 as a primer for synthesis of nucleic acids, and treating the nucleic acid by

gene amplification to detect the bacteria.

8. A method for detecting *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*, comprising
employing the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in claim 3
or 4 as a primer for synthesis of nucleic acids, and treating the nucleic acid by
5 gene amplification to detect the bacteria.

9. A method for detecting *Pectinatus frisingensis*, comprising
employing the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in claim 1
or 2, or the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in claim 5,
and a nucleotide sequence coding 16S rRNA gene of *Pectinatus frisingensis* as
10 primers for synthesis of nucleic acids, and treating the nucleic acid by gene
amplification to detect the bacteria.

10. A method for detecting *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus*, comprising
employing the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in claim 3
or 4 or the oligonucleotide made from the gene sequence described in claim 6,
15 and a nucleotide sequence coding 16S rRNA gene of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* as
primers for synthesis of nucleic acids, and treating the nucleic acid by gene
amplification to detect the bacteria.

11. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the nucleotide sequence
coding the 16S rRNA gene of *Pectinatus frisingensis* has the following sequence:
20 5'-CGTATCCAGAGATGGATATT-3' ⑥

12. A method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the nucleotide sequence
coding the 16S rRNA gene of *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* has the following
sequence:

5'-CGTATGCAGAGATGCATATT-3' ⑦

Abstract

The present invention relates to genes for detecting the genus *Pectinatus* *frisingensis* or *Pectinatus cerevisiiphilus* of the genus *Pectinatus*, which is known as beer-spoilage bacteria, and a method for detecting the bacteria by
5 using the genes.

The present invention provides gene sequences of spacer regions between 16S rRNA genes and 23S rRNA genes specific for the genus *Pectinatus* relating to beer-spoilage and a method for quickly and sensitively detecting the bacteria by using the sequences.



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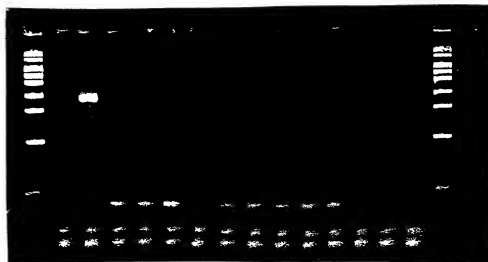
特許協力条約に基づいて公開された国際出願

<p>(51) 国際特許分類6 C12N 15/11, C12Q 1/68</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) 国際公開番号 WO00/09683</p> <p>(43) 国際公開日 2000年2月24日 (24.02.00)</p>
<p>(21) 国際出願番号 PCT/JP99/04341</p> <p>(22) 国際出願日 1999年8月11日 (11.08.99)</p> <p>(30) 優先権データ 特願平10/227177 1998年8月11日 (11.08.98) JP</p> <p>(71) 出願人 (米国を除くすべての指定国について) アサヒビール株式会社 (ASAHI BREWERIES, LTD.) [JP/JP] 〒104-0031 東京都中央区京橋3丁目7番1号 Tokyo, (JP)</p> <p>(72) 発明者; および (75) 発明者/出願人 (米国についてのみ) 本山靖朗 (MOTOYAMA, Yasuo) [JP/JP] 尾形智夫 (OGATA, Tomoo) [JP/JP] 坂井和久 (SAKAI, Kazuhisa) [JP/JP] 〒302-0106 茨城県北相馬郡守谷町緑1-1-21 アサヒビール株式会社 酒類研究所内 Ibaraki, (JP)</p> <p>(74) 代理人 弁理士 舟橋榮子 (FUNAHASHI, Eiko) 〒105-0003 東京都港区西新橋1丁目16番4号 ノアックスビル3階 Tokyo, (JP)</p>		<p>(81) 指定国 AU, CA, CN, CZ, JP, KR, US, 欧州特許 (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE)</p> <p>添付公開書類 国際調査報告書</p>
<p>(54) Title: <u>GENES FOR DETECTING BACTERIA AND DETECTION METHOD BY USING THE SAME</u></p> <p>(54) 発明の名称 細菌検出のための遺伝子及びそれを用いた検出法</p> <p>(57) Abstract Genes for detecting respectively beer-clouding bacteria belonging to the genus <i>Pectinatus</i>, i.e., <i>P. frisingensis</i> and <i>P. cerevisiophilus</i> and a method for detecting these bacteria by using these genes. Namely, the gene sequence of the spacer region constructed between 16SrRNA gene and 23SrRNA gene, which are specific to the bacterium belonging to the genus <i>Pectinatus</i> causing beer clouding; and a method for quickly detecting these bacteria at a high sensitivity by using this sequence.</p>		

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Combined Declaration for Patent Application and Power of Attorney

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and that I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

the specification of which (check one)

- ☐ is attached hereto;
☐ was filed in the United States under 35 U.S.C. §111 on _____, as
 U.S. Appl. No. _____*; or
☒ was/will be filed in the U.S. under 35 U.S.C. §371 by entry into the U.S. national stage of an international (PCT) application, PCT/JP99/04341 filed 11.08.99, entry requested on _____*; national stage application received U.S. Appl. No. _____*; §371/§102(c) date _____* (* if known)

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I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above, and I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) all information known by me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 365 of any prior foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or prior PCT application(s) designating a country other than the U.S., listed below with the "Yes" box checked and have also identified below any such application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

<u>10-227177</u>	<u>JAPAN</u>	<u>11.08.1998</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Number)	(Country)	(Day Month Year Filed)	YES	NO
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(Application No.)	(Day Month Year Filed)	(Status: patented, pending, abandoned)
<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>	<u>_____</u>
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As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioners to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

All of the practitioners associated with Customer Number 001444

Direct all correspondence to the address associated with Customer Number 001444; i.e.,
BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C.
 624 Ninth Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20001-5303
 (202) 628-5197

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I hereby further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. §1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

FULL NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR <u>Yasuo MOTOYAMA</u>		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>Yasuo Motoyama</u>		DATE 5 Jan. 2001
RESIDENT <u>Moriya-machi, Kitasoma-gun, Ibaraki</u>		CITIZENSHIP <u>JPX</u> Japan		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>Asahi Breweries, Ltd. Brewing Research & Development Laboratory,</u> <u>1-21, Midori 1-chome, Moriya-machi, Kitasoma-gun, Ibaraki 302-0106, Japan</u>				
FULL NAME OF SECOND JOINT INVENTOR <u>Toriko OGATA</u>		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>T. Ogata</u>		DATE 5 Jan. 2001
RESIDENT <u>Moriya-machi, Kitasoma-gun, Ibaraki</u>		CITIZENSHIP <u>JPX</u> Japan		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>Asahi Breweries, Ltd. Brewing Research & Development Laboratory,</u> <u>1-21, Midori 1-chome, Moriya-machi, Kitasoma-gun, Ibaraki 302-0106, Japan</u>				
FULL NAME OF THIRD JOINT INVENTOR <u>Kazuhisa SAKAI</u>		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>K. Sakai</u>		DATE 5 Jan. 2001
RESIDENT <u>Moriya-machi, Kitasoma-gun, Ibaraki</u>		CITIZENSHIP <u>JPX</u> Japan		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>Asahi Breweries, Ltd. Brewing Research & Development Laboratory,</u> <u>1-21, Midori 1-chome, Moriya-machi, Kitasoma-gun, Ibaraki 302-0106, Japan</u>				
FULL NAME OF FOURTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE		DATE
RESIDENT		CITIZENSHIP		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS				
FULL NAME OF FIFTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE		DATE
RESIDENT		CITIZENSHIP		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS				
FULL NAME OF SIXTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE		DATE
RESIDENT		CITIZENSHIP		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS				
FULL NAME OF SEVENTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE		DATE
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